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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Governor Beaver Accords a Hearing to the Friends of the Accused, and

REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

The Requisition Must be Obeyed, According to Law.

A COLORED PATROL AT THE JAIL.

Strennous Efforts to Prevent the Prisoner's Return to South Carolina Prove of No. Avail-Governor Benver's Rights in the Case Not Higher Than Those of the Supreme Court-No Trouble Autleipated by the Officers-Colored People Yet Fear Lynching, but a South Carolina Official Makes a Fair Proposition-He is Willing to be Hanged in Pennsylvania if Yeldell is Strang Up in South Carolina Without Due Process of Law-A Constant Watch Kept About the County Juli by Pittsburg Colored People.

Governor Beaver decides to stand by his action in the Flemon or Yeldell case. The prisoner must be returned to South Carolina for trial on the charge of murder. The colored people of Pittsburg are much excited, but the officials anticipate no trouble.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, July 30 .- At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the time set for the hearing of arguments on the application for the withdrawal of the warrant issued by Governor Beaver for the delivery of Rev. E. E. Flemon, alias Yeldell, charged with murder, to the South Carolina authorities, a large number of colored people had congregated in the reception room of the executive department. There were present, among others Rev. John Holliday, of Allegheny City, Rev. John Pryor, Rev. James McMullin, Rev. James Watson, Rev. Daniel Bentley and Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Pittsburg; "Broadax" Smith, Henry Brown and W. H. Jones, of Pittsburg; Rev. W. H. Brown, of Beaver; Rev. George W. Jenkins and Rev. J. J. Jones, of Allegheny, These gentlemen are all colored. There were also in the room Messrs. Wurtzel and Baldwin, counsel for the friends of Rev. E. F. Flemon, and Mr. Echols, who represents the State of South Carolina, and a detective interested in the case.

A DELAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS. A number of prominent Harrisburg colored men were also present to listen to the expected arguments. These did not take place, because of the failure of the arrival of Rev. George W. Clinton, on the way A number of prominent Harrisburg colored of Rev. George W. Clinton, on the way the innocence of the prisoner charged with murder. An hour had elapsed when Attor-

ney Baldwin received a dispatch from Mr. Clinton, stating that a belated train would prevent him from making his appointment. The news was conveyed to the Governor. who sent word from the executive chamber by his messenger to those in waiting for the hearing, that it would begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

While waiting for the arrival of Mr. Clinton, the colored ministers and others present discussed the probabilities of the Governor's action, and the belief expressed was generally against a favorable consideration of the application for the withdrawal of the warrant calling for the delivery of Flemon into the custody of the South Carolina authorities.

ONLY ONE POSSIBLE WAY.

One Harrisburg minister intimated that the meeting would prove a farce, as the Governor had no intention of receding from his action. This same individual expressed the opinion that the fugitive would not be taken from Pittsburg alive, and that his surrender to the South Carolina authorities would culminate in a riot which would teach the Southern people a salutary lesson. transit, and asking him for necessary pro-The night hearing in the extradition case

did not begin until near 9 o'clock. The room was then crowded with colored men. Governor Beaver took his seat in an eligible place, and his Attorney General occupied a position close by him during the hearing. Attorney Baldwin, of Pittsburg, opened the ball by stating that the two questions

involved were whether the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina was sufficient in law, and whether it had been made in good faith. As to compliance with the law. he had no doubt it filled the bill, but he doubted the good faith of the men who had inspired the indictment against the prisoner. He had NO REPLECTIONS TO MAKE

on the Governor of South Carolina. Another question was whether the prisoner should have a safe conduct to South Caro-

Governor Beaver here wanted to know what Mr. Baldwin had to offer in support of the petition for the withdrawal of the warrant, when the latter stated that Rev. J. W. Clinton, who had just returned from the scene of the murder in which the prisoner is alleged to have participated, would give the circumstances of the killing, and show by evidence recently collected by him how dangerous it would be to deliver him into the custody of South Carolina officials.

J. W. Echols, counsel for the Sheriff of Edgefield county, was asked by the Governor whether he had any objection to hearing Mr. Clinton, and promptly answering in the negative, the colored minister proceeded to submit several statements he had received from a number of people in the vicinity of the murder, the Governor's stenographer taking down the testimony.

A DARK SUBJECT. While he was saying that he had returned from South Carolina to-day, the electric light went out, which some wag suggested was in harmony with the occasion. After the establishment of telephonic communication with the electric light works, the room was again illuminated, and the colored man continued his story. He said an ex-member of the Legislature had told him that in his opinion Flemon would be murdered before he could reach the jail at Edgefield. The

Mr. Clinton said his informant was a colored man. A man named Brier, also colored, witness said, corroborated the statement with decided emphasis. Rev. Watkins, colored, made a similar statement in his hearing, and added that he heard white men say that if Yeldell had remained in Edgefield after the killing of James Blackwell, he would have been lynched.

LIFE HELD PRETTY CHEAP. Rev. J. H. White, Rev. J. D. Brown and Rev. J. P. Crawford, colored, made several similar statements, the first named remarking that he would not give \$50 for the prisoner's life. Rev. Brown said that people about Edgefield had expressed the belief that the prisoner ought to be lynched. Several white men whom he had interviewed stated to him that there was no danger of lynching, but one, whose name he could not re-call, said that it would not be safe for the prisoner to return to the scene of the crime. Mr. Clinton had nothing to say concerning the reputation of Mr. Strom, acting deputy sheriff in this case, but people of Edgefield and vicinity had told him that

nected with the arrest of Flemon, was a persecutor of the negroes.

Mr. Baldwin here elicited a remark from the witness that the fight which caused Yeldell to flee to Pennsylvania grew out of the political persecution of colored men.

Lyons, another South Carolina officer con-

ONLY HEARSAY EVIDENCE. After the conclusion of the testimony Mr Echols remarked that it was simply hearsay, and Governor Beaver added that would not be received in court.

Mr. Strom here made a statement under oath, in which he said that the trouble which led to the killing of Blackwell was the crowding of white women from the sidewalks by negroes, and the firing off of pistols by the latter. He said there was no bitter feeling against Yeldell in Edgefield, and After Mr. Echols had presented to the Governor Judge Ewing's opinion in the case at issue, Mr. Baldwin requested that guaranteed that he would land him safely. several colored men present be given an opportunity to be heard. "Broadax" Smith was first introduced. The Governor created a laugh by remarking that if Smith made as good a legal speech as he did a political speech there would be

GENERAL SATISFACTION, and added that he once heard him make a speech in which he said there were three great men-James G. Blaine, Governor Beaver and "Broadax" Smith. Everybody roared at this effort of the Governor's.

Smith made a bitter attack on the Southern white people. If he wanted to go to heaven he would take the short route by way of Edgefield. He did not believe that either Strom or Echols believed that the prisoner would be protected from harm if taken back would be protected from harm if taken back to South Carolina. The prisoner was being pursued because he dared to be for Blaine for President. As to Rev. Clinton, he got out of South Carolina in time to save himself from dangling from a rope. He hoped the Governor would see that Yeldell was properly protected if the warrant was not withdrawn, or the prisoner would be killed like a demon.

like a demon.

Rev. D. S. Bentley, of Pittsburg; Rev.
W. H. Brown, of Beaver; Rev. Holliday
and Rev. Jones, of Pittsburg, pursued a similar line of argument. A SIGNIFICANT CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mr. Baldwin explained that these men

enjoyed immunity from attack because they turned State's evidence against Yel-dell. Deputy Sheriff Strom said he would be willing to be kept as a hostage in Pennsyl-vania, and if Yeldell were lynched in South Carolina he would not object to being hanged in Pennsylvania.
"Broadax" Smith said that would not

help Yeldell. The Governor and the Attorney General then retired to the executive chamber, and in a few minutes the announcement was made that the Governor had decided not to withdraw the warrant, but to telegraph to Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, requesting that the prisoner be afforded necessary protection on his way to Edge-

NO DOUBT OF SAFE CONDUCT. Governor Beaver made a brief speech to the Pittsburg delegation after he had rendered a decision in the Yeldell case. He said the only thing he was concerned about was the safe conduct of the prisoner to South Carolina. He had no doubt he would be ably defended and acquitted of the crime with which his name was connected. He and his Attorney General had concluded to have a telegram sent to Governor Richardson stating that a fear existed among the people of this State that Yeldell might suffer harm while in

Governor Richardson would no doubt properly guard the jail in which the pris-oner will be confined, said General Beaver, oner will be contined, said General Beaver, if he thought such precaution necessary. The honor of South Carolina was at stake. Yeldell would not be taken to South Carolina until a favorable answer was received from the Governor of that Statelito the telegram sent. The re

A CONSTANT WATCH

Kept on the County Jall by a Patrol of Colored Sympathizers-The Officers Anticipate No Trouble Beyond a Little Crowding.

At 1 o'clock this morning at least half a dozen colored men were within a stone's throw of the County Jail, keeping a close watch on all passers-by. them resisted the interviewing process for some time, but finally owned up that a certain element of the colored people did not want to see Rev. E. F. Flemon, alias Yeldell, removed surreptitiously from the jail, even on correct authority from Governor Beaver. He also said that he fully believed that some trick would be resorted to in order to remove the prisoner, if his extradition was finally allowed. A vigilant watch was kept upon the Bastile up to 3 o'clock this morning.

The colored population was on the anxious

seat last evening and little knots of people stood around corners on Wylie avenue with eager expectancy on every countenance The absorbing topic was preacher "Flemon" and his extradition to the State of palmetto trees and "pore white trash," and many chunks of wisdom were broken off.

TIME TO GO TO BED. There was another meeting at the Franklin schoolhouse where a number of leading colored citizens waited patiently for news of the hearing before Governor Beaver. But no news came, and the brethren nodded sleepily with exhaustion until the janitor announced that it was time for nonest people to be abed, and that he, for one, had a character which would bear no further encroachment upon his legitimate slumbering hours. The brethren took the hint and streamed disconsolately into the outer dark

mess.

Most of the colored people appeared to prejudice was very strong against him in have given up hope of any favorable news, and discussed dark schemes of rescue from the South Carolina officers with bated breath. One man said he would be one of a party to carry "Flemon" and his guard off to Ohio, where, as he expressed it, "Little Breeches" would never surrender the accused to South Carolina, no more than he would a rebei flag.

DOGGED BY HIS DUNS.

J. Milton Turner, a Famous Colored Democrat. Caught in a Corner.

THE SILENCE CLAM-LIKE. All sorts of rumors filled the air in regard to a race riot to-day when Flemon is turned over to the United States Marshals from South Carolina, but when a specific question was asked any colored man as to the probability of an attempted rescue the silence became clam-like and intense. None of the acknowledged leaders of the colored continuous would consent to be quested.

of the acknowledged leaders of the colored contingent would consent to be quoted on the subject of possible resistance.

When Ajax Jones was informed that the hearing had been adjourned in order to allow Rev. Clinton to reach Harrisburg from South Carolina, Mr. Jones, with his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, began a paraphrase upon J. Buchanan Reid's great poem of "Sheridan Twenty Miles Away," and made a brilliant and logical argument tending to show that Sheridan's advance upon Winchester and Rev. Clinton's sortic toward Harrisburg were in every sense analogous. The colored patrol at the jail did not relax its vigilance. It is evident that Lyon and Strom will not get their man out of town without the colored population knowing what is in the wind.

OFFICIALS POOH-POOH TROUBLE.

OFFICIALS POOH-POOH TROUBLE. Captain Dan Silvus and Detective Coulson leaned back in a couple of chairs planted on the surface of Diamond street and talked about the chances of trouble in case the extradition of Flemon proceeded. Both officers agreed that there would be no trouble, but declined to state whether any police precautions had been or would be taken in view of the threats made that Lyon and Strom would not get away with their prisoner unmolested. Captain Silvus said that he did not believe any real opposition would be made, but of course expected that there would be a crowd of people on hand to witness the termination of the long fight against the extradition of Yeidell.

United States Marshal Lyon sat in front Captain Dan Silvus and Detective Coul-United States Marshal Lyon sat in front of Central station for some time, his butter-nut suit and Panama hat making him the

HUNDREDS GOING CRAZY.

tartling Results of the Work of the Georgia Messinh-A Crisis Expected-Arrests Being Made-Disciples Charged

With Intent to Murder. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SAVANNAH, July 30 .- The trouble in Liberty is still on. King Solomon and nine more wilderness worshipers were arrested this morning. The negress, Laura Roberts, who claims to be the blessed Virgin Mary, is now leading the darkies. She has powerful influence over the negroes and promises to give more trouble than any of

promises to give more trouble than any of her predecessors. She stalks about with a lantern on her head lighted, and claims to be gifted with supernatural power. She is called "Queen Mary" by her followers.

Of the crowd arrested this morning only King Solomon was detained in jail. The others under arrest are Ed Jones, who bit off a woman's nose and broke her jaw; Jack Pray, Dick Maxweil, a negro named Douglas, Simon Walthour, John R. Mallard and Sam Jones. A special term of the Superior Court will be asked to try the prisoners now in jail. Mallard and Jones are charged with riot. The others are in for assault, with intent to murder. Jones still addresses those who can get in reach of his voice, his incantations being heard from the jail at all hours of the day and night. Last night he had a terrible fight with the jailer, in which he was rather badly injured before he could be subdued.

Things are coming to a climax. So soon Things are coming to a climax. So soon

pretender is jailed another spring up. The people, the whites and the best blacks, are terribly tired of the whole affair. The Whitecaps have published notices that they will soon take the matter in hand. Crazy Ellen Roberts is at present the greatest factor in this peculiar fallacy. Especially is this so now that Orth, James, King Solomon and many others have been secured. She has left the but to-day and is secured. She has self the but to-day and is roaming and raving about the woods. This daily preaching and catechising was started in May by Bell or Orth, as he was known, who claimed to be the Messiah. Four people have gone raving mad and over 300 have had their minds unbalanced. The worshipers of the wilderness have stoppe throwing away their money.

FOR LAW AND ORDER

A Party of Louisiana Lynchers Arrested b the Authorities With the Aid of the Military-The Governor Determined to Stop the

NEW ORLEANS, July 30 .- The first really severe blow at the suppression of the lawless regulators has been struck at Lafayette, and from the determined stan taken by Governor Nichols and the parish authorities in the matter it is safe to assum that the turbulent element had a check put upon it that will serve as an example to its emulators in other parts of the State. Following the regulator out-rages early in June by the Lafayette out-laws, came the lynching of the negro Felix Key, on the afternoon of Thursday, July, 11. Key brained his wife with an ax on the Thesday preceding the lynching

the Tuesday preceding the lynching.

The outlaws came in force, broke open the jail, took Key out and lynched him. The Sheriff then set about capturing the parties, most of whom were known to him. The movement was consummated to-day by three militia companies, assisted by the Sherifi. They were arrested at Carensro this morn-ing, placed on a special train, brought to this city, and are now in the parish jail.

The prisoners are charged with wilful and malicious murder. When seen at the parish prison to-night they declined to make

any statement, saying they were taken by surprise, that they knew nothing of the movement to arrest them until to-day and consequently were entirely unprepared. They did not even have a chance to change their clothing or make any arrangements whatever for their forced departure from their homes, and they evidently feel that they have been treated outrageously by the

A TENNESSEE MONSTROSITY.

The Description of a Seing That is Half Human and Half Bear. NASHVILLE, TENN., July 30 .- A special to the American from Camden, Tenn., gives the particulars of the birth to a young white woman near there of a monstrosity, half buman and half bear, the resemblance to the latter predominating. The eyes are prominent and set far back in the crown of the head. A human nose in faint outline is seen in the center of the head. A prominent snout projects where the face should be, and from this a long

tongue protrudes.

The arms and legs are those of a human being, but the feet and handsare those of an animal, except that the fingers and toes are perfectly those of a man. The creature was

VERY UNEASY NATIVES

The Egyptians Scared by the Continue Advance of the Dervishes. CAIRO, July 30 .- The advance of Wad-el-N'Jumis' forces, combined with the continual departure of British troops for the front, excites great uneasiness among the natives of the Delta, which region is almost completely denuded of troops. Only two battalions of infantry are lett, while all the

Milton Turner, a Famous Colored Democrat, Caught in a Corner.

HE HAS \$15,000 COMING TO HIM, And Doesn't Dare Draw It for Fear He

Won't Get Much of It Himself, A BLUNDER OF SECRETARY PROCTOR'S

Corrected by the Appointment of an Army Official

Secretary Pro Tem.

Although awarded a \$15,000 fee in an Indian case, J. Milton Turner, a colored Democrat, doesn't dare to draw his greatly needed wealth for fear his creditors will get hold of it. War Department employes are pleased to have once more over them an armyofficial instead of a civilian.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- J. Milton Turner, the colored Democrat who organized the Colored Men's Convention in Indianapolis last summer, in the interest of Cleveland and the Democratic ticket, was recently awarded a fee of \$15,000 for his services in assisting the passage through Congress of the bill making payment to the Indians of the Cherokee Nation for what was due them by the Government, The money has not yet been drawn from the treasury, and according to the statements of the officials there, it may not be for some

Last week the Secretary of the Treasury informed Mr. Turner that one-half of the amount, \$7,500, was ready to be turned over to him, but that the other half was to be withheld until the equity of another man's claim for a like amount for services rendered should be ascertained.

The Treasury officials sav that Turner has

been somewhat lavish in his expenditures during the six months he has been about Washington waiting for his fee, and that SO HEAVILY IN DEBT

that he dare not draw his money, for fear of his numerous creditors, who are ready to pounce upon it. A watchman at the Treasury building says that two men, one the servant of a Congressman, who claim that Turner owes them \$1,000 each for services, are determined not be shaken off or cluded. They take turns in watching the Treasury, from the time its doors are opened for business in the morning till they alose in the evening, to see that Turner does not get his money without their knowledge, but to make sure they have paid more than one of the Treasury employes to keep a sharp lookout and to inform them if Turner should call for his money. that he dare not draw his money, for fear of for his money.

Beside these creditors there is said to be a woman who has a claim for \$150 for board.

tec. She has threatened, if she does not get her money, to use a horsewhip. It is said there are also other boarding house keepers and money lenders who are swarming after the colored Democrat like sharks. Colored men, friends of Turner, said that if he drew all of the \$15,000 and then pays his debts he will have to borrow money his debts he will have to borrow money with which to go home. A BLUNDER CORRECTED.

A dispatch from Deer Park, announcing the designation by the President of General McFeeley to be Acting Secretary of War, is a confession of the colossal blunder recently made by Secretary Proctor. By designating Chief Clerk Tweedale to be Acting the Acting the Acting the Secretary Processing Versian Secr mont, the Secretary has stirred up the army and of the department to a sudden flood of peeting. A certain bureau chief in the War Department was the first to make a stand against the authority of the civilian secre-tary pro tem. On receipt of an order from Tweedale he promptly returned it, indorsed: "Respectfully awaiting the signature of the Secretary of War." Taking their cue from this, a number of bureau officers and chiefs of division have caused the intimation to go forth that they do not propose to take orders rom an up-start civilian

This revolt is not only a protest against the inefficiency and unpopularity of Tweedale, but it is a revival of the old jealousy between the army coterie and the civilians that has pestered innumerable secretaries of war. Tweedale is a chap of

the sort that STRUT AND SWAGGER with a little brief authority, and make themselves disgustingly offensive. More-over, he is inclined to wreak small personal over, he is inclined to wreak small personal revenges at the first opportunity, as for instance, the discharge to-day of Dr. Armstrong, for nearly a quarter of a century a chief of division in the office of the Adjutant General. Though this action was nominally taken by the Adjutant General, Tweedale's hand was in the job, simply because Arn strong once criticised the phraseology of etter written by the chief clerk.

Tweedale is the one who was caught a few rears ago venting his spite at certain officer by having printed in the "Rebellion Record number of unofficial papers. For thus exceeding the limits of his authority he nar rowly escaped discharging at the time, and now that the President has relieved him of the Acting Secretaryship of the War De partment, an authority which nobody but a blunderer like Proctor would have placed n his hands, there is general rejoicing.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL.

Large Sum of Money.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The report o the Architect of the Capitol, which ppeared to-day, discloses the fact that nother scheme is at hand for the expenditure of a large sum in improvement expenditure of a large sum in improvements of that costly building. After reciting the progress of the work on the marble terrace and grand stairs of the western front, which will soon be finished, he states that this change in the western front would seem to demand that something be done to improve the western facades of the central portion of the building, or that part on which the dome rests, by extending from it a portice of marble, with Corinthian pillars, in harmony with those on the wings. on the wings.

Plans have already been prepared for this improvement, which will be presented at an early day of the coming session of Con-

DONNED THE WAR PAINT. Indians in Washington Territory But

Eight Miles of Hay Land. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- General Scho field has directed the Commanding General division of the Pacific, to take such actio as may be necessary, after investigating the facts contained in the following telegram received from the Interior Department:

CASPELL STEVENS COUNTY.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, July 15, 1889.

o the Commanding General, Fort W. T.:
The Indians have burnt eight square miles of hay land, and threaten the lives of the settlers Many of the settlers are guarding their hay stacks and dwellings. The settlers have signed a petitlon requesting a company of soldiers to be sent them to protect their property and perhaps their lives.

By order of the Commander.

Sr. Louis, July 30 .- Governor Franci has returned from New York and vigorous ly denies the report that he was there to se the Merchants' bridge to Jay Gould.

FLOODS IN JERSEY.

Heavy Storm Raises All of the Strong Surrounding Newark-Some Dame Have Already Burst and More Are in Like Danger.

NEWARE, N. J., July 30.—The most disastrous storm that has visited this vicin-ity occurred this afternoon and evening. In this city cellars were flooded and sewers burst. Work had to be suspended in the burst. Work had to be suspended in the factories in the lower section. A washout occurred on the Morris and Easex Railroad at South Orange and trains were delayed for many hours. In South Orange several buildings, including the postoffice, were carried away, and 250 barrels of flour were washed out of one store house. In Orange Valley the water is up to the second-story windows, and great damage has been done to the stock in the numerous hat factories there. People were compelled to paddle around on planks and swim in order to get to places of safety on high ground. Bloomfield and Mont Clair also report great damage to property. No lives are known to have been lost.

The greatest alarm prevailed around Mill-

have been lost.

The greatest alarm prevailed around Millburn. Above it is the Orange water reservoir dam, which is not regarded as safe. Should it burst it would overflow Millburn and other small towns along the Rahway river, of which it is the source, and the damage would reach as far as Rahway. At 10 b'clock to-night the dam was reported all right, but the inhabitants of the towns were preparing to move to high ground. Nearly every road in the country is impassable, as all the bridges have been washed away.

A dispatch from Plainfield, N. J., says: The greatest flood ever known here came this alternoon. At 4 o'clock the dam at The greatest flood ever known here came this alternoon. At 4 o'clock the dam at Stony brook, above the Green Valley mills, gave way, carrying with it Coddington's icchouses and many barns, and seriously undermining the mills. At 5:40 a dam on Green brook, in the heart of the town, also gave way and caused much damage. Many wooden buildings were carried away. Shortly after 6 o'clock the immense dam at Westfield, back of Scotch Plains, collapsed, and an additional body of water was thrown into the valley below. Green brook could not contain it and the water rushed across to Cedar brook, and thence through the finest residence portion of Plainfield. The damage here is very grest, two or three square miles of thickly settled territory being submerged. There were many gallant rescues of life.

NO HOPE FOR BURKE.

t is Figully Decided That He Must Go Back to Chicago - Special Precautious Taken to Prevent Any Attempt to Rescue Him.

WINNIPEG, July 30.—Martin Burke's application for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed to-day by the decision of the full court and the prisoner was remanded for extradition. This settles the case here and Burke will be taken back to Chicago as soon as the formalities with the federal authorities at Ottawa are completed, which will take about eight or ten days. The decision caused great rejoicing among the Chicago officers. Chief Justice Taylor reviewed the grounds upped in support of the rule and proceeded. urged in support of the rule, and proto analyze them in detail. He said:

to analyze them in detail. He said:

The circumstances taken together are, in my opinion, of such a character as fully to warrant the applicant being committed or held for trial, although they may not, without something more, he used as would assure his conviction when but on trial. There is evidence against the applicant which Judge Bain disensed sufficient to justify his issuing a warrant to detain Burke on the ground of his being accused of murder. I would not see warranted in reversing his finding and discharging Burke. Whether he so detained him on the ground of being a principal in the strict sense, or only accessory, seems to me of no moment, as in either character he is liable to be extradited. The rule sho my judgment, be discharged.

The Chicago officers were ready with a warrant to rearrest Burke if he had been warrant to rearrest Burke if he had been discharged. Special precautions will be taken to prevent any effort at rescue. Chief Hubbard with a picked party of guards will arrive to-morrow for the purpose of accompanying the prisoner back. It is understood that a special car will be secured on the train for the accommodation of Burke and the Chicago party, so that no one may be permitted to interfere, and in order that the Chicago officers may give Burke full opportunity to squeal. It is learned that Chief Hubbard would probably not have come but for the presence of Senator Kenfor the presence of Senator Kennedy and the great desirability
at this stage of inducing Burke to taik. It
is not expected that the party will get away
from here before Friday or Saturday, and
probably not before next week. The verdict has been wired to Ottawa in order that
the extradition manager may be forwarded.

A BOLD COUNTERFEITER.

He Serves Out His Term and Then Resum His Former Business.

the extradition papers may be forwarded at

KANSAS CITY, July 30 .- For some time past the conductors of the Metropolitan Cable Railway have turned in among their collections large numbers of counterfeit silver dollars, which resemble the genuine so nearly that detection of them is almost impossible except by experts. Spotters and detectives were put on the cars, but they could not detect the person who was passing the counterfeit coins. A reporter, detailed on the case, discovered that Jack Bellies' gang of counterfeiters were responsible for the appearance of the spurious coin. Bellies was arrested some years ago for issuing bac

money.

Before he attempted his escape, having heard that the officers were on his track, he buried all the money he coined. Recently he re-appeared in his old haunt, near Argentine, having served his time, and simultaneously appeared the counterfeit coin, the same as he had passed years ago. He suscept the reporter who was watching his pected the reporter, who was watching his actions, of being a detective, and when the reporter took an officer to Bellies' haunt to arrest the counterfeiter, he had disappeared. Detectives are following him.

HIS ASSAILANT IN JAIL

Colonel John Atkins Will Recover From the Effects of His Injuries.

DENVER, July 30.-The assault made upon Colonel John Atkins by Jeff Smith has caused a great deal of excitement. The injured man's wounds were dressed and after regaining conscioueness he was taken to his home, where he rested easily during the night, and to-day no one is permitted to see him. His physicians to-night report him doing well and in a fair way to be out of danger in a few days. Smith was arrested late last night and at a preliminary trial to-day he waived examination and was bound over in the ation and was bound over in the sum of

They Like to be Taxed. LONDON, July 30 .- Mr. Balfour address ing an East End delegation to-day, maintained, with reference to the royal grants, that an adequate support of the dignity of the throne was agreeable to the mass of the The Cincippeti Saloon Cases.

Morris E. Eichler, who is charged with violation of the Sunday closing law, the jury failed to agree to-day, and was dis-France and Russin Not Allied. ST. PETERSBURG, July 30 .- A semi-official denial is given here to the statement that an alliance had been formed by France

CINCINNATI, July 30 .- In the case

WE KEEP OUR GRIP

Pennsylvania Maintains Her Supremacy Over the World in the

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Secretary Swank Presents Some Flattering Figures on

THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY

Secretary Swank, of the American Iron and Steel Association, has compiled some comforting statistics which show that Pennsylvania still maintains her supremacy in the production of iron and steel, notwithstanding the rapid progress being made in other sections of the country.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, July 30 .- James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, has compiled some statistics of pig iron production, which dis-prove the popular fallacy that Penusyl-vania is losing her lead in this line. Mr. Swank's figures show that Pennsylrania has increased her production of pig iron from 2,083,221 tons in 1880 to 3,589,186 tons in 1888, a gain of 1,506,065 tons, or 72 per cent. Her production was, in 1887, even larger, says Mr. Swank, than in 1888. The growth of the pig iron industry of Pennsylvania was of a most aggressive character from 1880 to 1885, and it has since been phenomenal in its magnitude. Six Western States, according to Mr. Swank, have increased their production of pig iron from 1,193,084 net tons in 1880 to 2,119,456 tons in 1888. A gain of 925,372 tons, or 77 per cent.

THE WEST DOING BIG BUSINESS. This is a greater percentage of increase than that of Pennsylvania, which was 72 per cent, but the increase in quantity of pig iron produced was 580,693 tons less than the iron produced was 580,693 tons less than the increase in Pennsylvania. Almost the entire gain in production in the Western States has been made since 1885 and it has been very great. The Southern States, by the same estimate, have increased their production of pig iron from 397,301 net tons in 1888, a gain of 735,557 tons, or 785 per cent. This percentage is nearly two and a half times as large as 'hat of the Western States, and more than two and a half times as large as that of Pennsylvania, but the increase in the quantity of pig iron produced by the Southern States from 1880 to 1888 was 189,815 tons less than that of the Western States, and 17,475 tons less than

Western States, and 17,475 tons less than the increase of Pennsylvania in the same "The comparisons," Mr. Swank said today, "while indicating rapid progress in recent years in the manufacture of pig fron
in the West and South, do not show that
Pennsylvania is losing her leadership as a
pig iron producer, and in 1888 her percentage of the total production in the United
States was 49.3 per cent—within a very
small fraction of one-half the entire output.
Pennsylvania can lose a little of her percentage from year to year and still remain
for many years to come the dominant leader
of all the sections in the manufacture of pig
iron."

iron."
Mr. Swank has also compiled tables showing that since 1877 Pennsylvania has aning that since 1877 Pennsylvania has annually produced more than one-half of the
Bessemer steel that has been made in the
United States, and that the competition of
no other State has seriously weakened her
position as the great leader in the Bessemer
steel industry, rapid as has been the progress
of Illinois and some other States. Last year
Pennsylvania produced 56 6-10 per cent of
the total Bessemer steel product of the the total Bessemer steel product of the

country. UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Arguments on the Technical Pleas Advanced by the Crouin Suspects.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- The motion of P. O'Sullivan's attorneys for a change of venue was argued before Judge Horton this morning. All the five prisoners were brought into the court room, which was packed to suffocation, partly with the friends of the suspects and partly with people who had been drawn thither by mere idle curiosity. Judge Longenecker made a short speech opposing the motion for a change of venue. He said that the two citizens who venue. He said that the two citizens who signed affidavits to the effect that they believed O'Sullivan could not get a fair trial before Judge Norton or Judge Hawes were unknown. They had neglected to state who they were and what their business was. For all the Court knew, they might have been imported from Indiana or Wisconsin, for no other purpose than to make these affidavits. The attorneys for O'Sullivan declined to enter upon an extended argument, but presented to the court a lew opinions in supsented to the court a lew opinions in sup-port of their motion. In regard to the mo-tion to quash indictments against the other prisoners, the counsel for the defense op-posed the immediate consideration of the matter. The Court took the whole matter under advisement.

CHURCHILL'S POLICY.

He Thinks That the Conservatives Should

be Bold and Aggressive. BIRMINGHAM, July 30 .- Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech here to-night. He said that the Conservative party in Birmingham ought to receive a larger recognition than the dissidents appeared willing to accord. The elections ought not to proceed on the principle of men before measures. The Conserva-tives had a right to ask the dissidents to define decisively the platform on which the latter appealed to the electors. Otherwise the dissidents could not expect the Con-servatives to vote for policies which apart from unionism the Conservative party would strongly and even desperately opposes.

oppose.

If the Conservatives chose to exert themselves they would carry more than half the seats in Birmingham.

DEPUTY TURQUET BLAMED For the Defeat of Boulanger, Whose Friend

Are Being Ounted From Office. PARIS, July 30 .- The Boulangists thro the onus of their defeat on Deputy Turquet, who insisted that General Boulanger contest over 400 cantons. They hold that the General should have become a candidate only in districts where his political strength was sufficient to warrant hope of success.

The Government is more active than ever in the work of getting rid of Boulangist office holders. The Mayors of Rennes, Antrain and Treignac, all Boulangists, have been outed.

Sr. Louis, July 30 .- A very violent torm passed over New Madrid, Mo., and vicinity last evening, doing great damage to the cotton and corn crops. Two little steam-boats, the Arkansas City and Carl Schurz, lying at New Madrid, were totally de-stroyed; loss, \$14,000. Warehouses at Tip-tonville and Lucelle Landing were blown

MILLION. FAILED FOR

A Big Boot and Show Speculation the Car 3 Disaster-A Comprot Very Probable.

BOSTON, July 30.—The failur boot and shoe firm of F. & H. A. Basse & Co., Boston and North Brookfield. announced this morning, with liabilities of \$1,000,000 and nominal assets of probably about the same amount. An assig has been made for the benefit of creditors to Thomas E. Proctor and Robert Bachellor, of North Brookfield, and a meeting of creditors will be called as soon as a definite tatement of the firm's affairs can be prepared by the expert accountants now en-

pared by the expert accountants now engaged in examining its books. The factory at North Brookfield is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, and gives employment to 1,100 hands, calling for a weekly pay roll of over \$10,000. This is the only industry of the town and the failure will be a heavy blow.

Until recently the production of the factory was mainly heavy boots and shoes, but lighter styles of goods have largely taken their place. The product has always enjoyed a high reputation for excellence and durability. This was one of the ten firms in Worcester county that had a long contest with the Knights of Labor in 1887, lasting some five months; and this struggle, which with the Knights of Labor in 1887, lasting some five months; and this struggle, which resulted in tavor of the manufacturers, was very expensive, and has undoubtedly contributed directly or indirectly to the present embarrassment. The immediate cause of the failure is large losses sustained by A. H. Bachellor outside of the business, and the fact that the recent large failures in the leather trade, followed by the Lewis Bros,' failure, added to the ill health of the senior member of the firm, have reudered it difficult to obtain money on the firm's comcult to obtain money on the firm's com-

mercial paper.

It is undoubtedly true that the manufacturing business of the firm has been profitable, and this makes it likely that the business will be established under some arbusiness will be established under some arrangement between the firm and its creditors. The paper is nearly all held by banks, very little being owed for merchandise. It is expected that by the last of the week a statement of the firm's affairs will have been prepared; that the liabilities and assets can then be stated with something like exactness. It is expected that the creditors will allow the contracts for goods for the present allow the contracts for goods for the present season to be completed, as otherwise much unnecessary loss must ensue.

THEIR PITTSBURG PRIENDS.

by the Failure. H. Childs & Co. and W. E. Schmertz & Co., of this city, were both large customers of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co. Both

Two Large Customers of the Firm Startled

firms were startled yesterday by the intelligence of the failure. Mr. Childs said: "It was without doubt the whitest and cleanest firm in Massachusetts, and had the largest factory in that State. To the best of my knowledge it was the squarest shoe firm any person could point out. I do not know of any disastrous deals that may have compromised the firm, which composes a father and three sons. I was just examining an invoice of July 26 and one of July 27 from them and the property of the state of July 27 from them. them, and was placing it in the books when

HER PAITH WAS UNSHAKEN. The Pecklar Ostcome of a Ser

Diverce Cone. BUFFALO, July 30 .- In the sensational Belmont divorce case Judge Daniels this afternoon decided that the jury's verdict divorce to Banker Charles S. Whitney from Sarah E. Whitney. The co-respondent was Ira H. Meyers, a good-looking young lawyer who was the betrothed of Miss Florence Whitney, the petite and pretty daughter of the parents at law. Florence took sides with her mother, and when the verdict was announced, the girl went with Ira before Justice Washing-ton Moses and married the co-respondent with whom her mother had been adjudged

Judge Daniels sustained the verdict, but allows Mrs. Whitney \$275 for expenses. Her counsel will appeal the case. The trial revealed a state of affairs which rivaled the Carter divorce suit in Chicago. The Whit-neys are wealthy; have been social leaders in Belmont, and their house was luxurious in its appointments. Mr. Whitney is old, white haired and respected. He is president of the Board of Trade. The defendant is his fourth wife, younger than he, gay, vivacious and disliking her husband's society.

BOTH WERE KILLED.

Two Deaths.

ST. LOUIS, July 30 .- A special fro Purcell, I. T., says: At the little town of Lexington in the Oklahoma country just across the river from this place, a serious shooting scrape occurred this afternoon about 2 o'clock, by which Henry Simmons was instantly killed and Francis S. Jones received a fatal wound. The trouble arose over a settle ment between the two about cattle. Jone made some threats, and Simmons, who is City Marshal, attempted to arrest him Jones shot him with a Winchester, which he had in his hands at the time Almost simultaneously Simmons fired a 44 Smith & Wesson revolver, shooting Jones through and through, from which wound he cannot possibly recover. After snapping his revolver twice more at his adversary, he fell to the ground a dead man. Both have families living near here.

THE LAST OF THE CORNPLANTERS

is Murdered in a Shanty Boat and His Bod Cast Into the Ohio. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATC WHEELING, July 30 .- The last Corn planter Indian remaining along the Upper Ohio has met his death at the hands of a murderer. On June 15 the Indian, Jacob Jamison by name, left East Liverpool to go to Hulton, Pa., to visit his wife. He had about \$12 with him and was to return

Nothing more was seen or heard of him until to-day when his body was found in the Ohio at Steubenville. He had been induced to visit a house boat called "Annie L.," a resort for thieves, and had there been killed, robbed and his body thrown into the Man and Money Missing. KANSAS CITY, July 30. - Andrew C. Drumm, who has full charge of the cattle commission business of A. Drumm & Son,

missing man announced Saturday that he was going away for a time, but gave no intimation where. Since then he has not been seen or heard from. The Shah in France. PARIS, July 30 .- The Shah of Persia arrived in this city from England to-day. He was received by President Carnot, and was welcomed heartily by crowds which had gathered to witness his arrival.

as disappeared, and \$15,000 with him. The

Somewhat Different From Sackville LONDON, July 30.—Sir Julian Paunce-forte, the British Minister to the United States, visited Lord Salisbury at the For-eign Office to-day. He was warmly wel-comed by his old colleagues.

GUNS WERE POINTED.

A Show of Force Was Necessary to

THREE CENTS

Capture a British Sealer. THE BLACK DIAMOND'S CAPTAIN

Would Have Showed Fight Had There Been Any Hope of Success.

OTHER VESSELS WERE HOTLY CHASED.

The Feeling at Washington as to the Outcome of the Seixures.

Serious trouble may yet arise from the dispute as to the jurisdiction of the United States over Behring Sea. Nothing definite as to the intentions of the administration can be learned at Washington. The seizure of the Black Diamond was not affected without a show of force.

PEPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 30.—The dispatch from British Columbia announcing that the United States revenue cutter Rush has seized a British scaling vessel, charged with capturing seals in Behring Sea, shows that the instructions which were given last season to the Captain of the revenue cutter have not been revoked or have been repeated. The full instructions given last year have not been published, but the understanding, from what was testified to before the House Committee, which investigated the subject last winter, was that the United States claimed the right to all seals captured in the

Behring Sea.

The dispatch announcing this seigure states that it was made because the seals on board were taken in Behring Sea. That is the issue that was raised in the court by the Canadian Government. Great Britain denies that the jurisdiction of the United States includes the whole of Behring Sea. The action of the revenue cutter will undoubtedly make it necessary for the present administration to proceed with this discussion from the point where the last administration laid it down.

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION.

The expectation, both in Canada and in this country, that the question would not be raised this season has not been realized. There is reason to believe that the State Department had hoped to make some disposition of this question, or at least to put it in the way of an adjustment, without the intervention of the process. intervention of Congress. Intimations of that sort are said to have been pretty sharp-ly made to certain Senators by officials of

ly made to certain Senators by officials of the State Department.

But, unless Sir Julian Pauncefote was misunderstood, he said here a few days be-fore he sailed for England, that owing to the preoccupation of the Secretary of State with other matters, no protocol had been agreed upon as to the fisheries or as to any other pending matter between the United States and Great Britain, and that in fact questions of that sort have not been consid-ered by him with Secretary Blaine. questions of that sort have not been considered by him with Secretary Blaine.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: The steamer Dora arrived from Behring Sea has night, and brings the first detailed news of the capture of the British sealer Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. July 11 the Rush overtook the Black Diamond, and ordered her to heave to. The captain of the Black Diamond refused to do this.

mond refused to do this. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered a lowering of ports and running out of guns, which caused the schooner to heave to. Captain Sheppard and Lieutenant Tuttle boarded the English craft, and asked for her papers. The officers of the Black Diamond offered no armed resistance, but refused to deliver the ship's papers. Captain Sheppard at once broke open the cabin, and forced the hinges of the strong box and the forced the hinges of the strong box and the captain's chest, thereby securing the papers. A search of the vessel disclosed 103 seal-skins which had been taken in Behring Sea. Captain Sheppard placed a non-commissioned officer from the Rush in charge of the Black Diamond, and ordered the vessel to be taken to Sitka to await further instructions. The captain of the Black Diamond made the statement that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was overtaken by the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had

tion in case he was overtaken by the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to that of his own.

On July 13 the schooner Triumph was also bearded by Captain Sheppard, but no arrest was made, the skins on board the vessel having been captured in the Pacific and not in Behring Sea. A passenger who arrived here last night on the steamer Dorasaid. "On our way down from St. Paul's Island we saw six scalers, and the Rush was closely in pursuit of them. We left St. Paul's Island on July 14, and on the following morning saw the Rush in pursuit following morning saw the Rush in pursuit of her prey. Undoubtedly by this time the Rush has made additional captures.

ONE CAPTAIN'S SCHEME.

He Outwitted the American Revenue Cutter and Saved His Seals. VICTORIA, B. C., July 30 .- Captain Me-Lean, of the British sealer Triumph, which has arrived here from Behring Sea, is reticent about affairs in the north. It is reported by others on the vessel, however, that when the Triumph was sighted by the Rush, there were 30 seals dead, lying on the Triumph's deck. These were hurriedly skinned and the pelts hidden among a large quantity of salt. This salt also formed a heavy coating to about 800 seal skins which lay at the botton of the schooner. Lieutenant Tuttle made an examination, but seeing

nothing but salt departed. The men on the Triumph say that Captain Dodg, of the Maggie, had said he would fire on any American officers attempting to board his vessel.

Lieutenant Tuttle told Captain McLean be had seen five schooners entering Behring Sea, viz: The Maggie, Mac, Triumph, Mary Ellen, Lillie L. and Black Diamond. Mary Ellen, Lillie L. and Black Diamond. The latter was captured, but the fate of the others is unknown. The Corona arrived today. Captain Carroll says when he left Juneau Wednesday the British men-of-war Swiftsure, Icarius, and Amphion were there. They left for Port Symphon on the following day. The Corona had heard nothing of seizures. A number of prominent scaling men waited on the Captain of the British man-of-war Champion, which sailed to-day for the north to join the fleet, and gave him full particulars in writing. He will convey them personally to Admiral Hencage.

TWO WAR VESSELS DEMANDED By the Canadian Cubinet, to Bluff United

States Cutters.

OTTAWA, July 30.—A meeting of the Cabinet was called to-day to discuss the seizure of the Canadian scaling schooner in the Behring Sea by the United States revenue cutter Rush. To-night a brief dispatch was received, annount that the vessel had been se 70 miles from the nearest land. A dem will at once be made on the British Gov

will at once be made on the British Govern-ment for two war vessels to proceed to Beh-ring Sea to look after and protect Canadian vessels from United States cutters.

The British Government has been advised of the seizare, which the authorities here contend was illegal, but until fuller details are received no definite step can be taken.